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SATURDAY—Fair.

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AUCTION
SALES

SAMPSON NOW ACCUSES SHAFTER OF FEARING TO ASK TORAL'S SURRENDER.



Rear Admiral Sampson.
He says Shafter wouldn't demand Toral's surrender until Chadwick made him.

In a Speech at Morgantown, It Is Declared, He Said Captain Chadwick Penned the Demand for Toral's Surrender.

Commander of Our Land Forces According to This Version, Thought the Spaniards Were "Even Up" with Him.

The New York's Commander, Sent by the Admiral, Had Hard Work to Convince Him That the Enemy Was Beaten.



Major General Shafter.
Until now he has had the credit of forcing the fall of Santiago by sending the letter which Chadwick wrote.

THERE was published yesterday afternoon the report of a speech asserted to have been made by Rear Admiral Sampson at Morgantown, W. Va., on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Captain Chadwick last Tuesday. In this speech the Rear Admiral declared that General Shafter asked him for assistance in taking Santiago. Captain Chadwick called upon him in Sampson's stead, and Shafter suggested that Chadwick write a letter to the Spanish General demanding surrender, and that he (Shafter) would sign it. This was done, and hostilities ceased.

Rear Admiral Sampson is now on his way to this city, and an attempt made last night to reach him was fruitless. Captain Chadwick could not be reached either, but in response to the Journal's message to Morgantown, W. Va., Mr. Justin M. Kunkle, editor of the New Dominion, sent the following dispatch:

Sampson's Account of the Letter Sent to General Toral.

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 13.—A part of the address delivered here by Admiral Sampson on the occasion of Chadwick sword presentation on Tuesday forms a most interesting part of the unwritten history of the San-campaign, and reflected seriously on General Shafter's conduct of the land battle there, while adding new to Captain Chadwick's fame. In the course of his remarks Admiral Sampson said:

"General Shafter, commanding the troops on shore, not being by education capable of understanding the nature of the battle, probably owing to the fact that his friends were closed up in that harbor, the Spaniards being like friends after they had been penned up, felt depressed, and he called on me to assist him to take in entering the harbor of Santiago. I was very unwell and requested Captain Chadwick to go to General Shafter, as he was unable to come to us, and to express to him the situation as we looked at it. He promptly agreed to do that to him, and showed General Shafter that his worst enemy had been destroyed.

"Up to that time General Shafter had been attempting to impress upon the Spanish General that we were about equally divided and that the chances on both sides were about equal. General Shafter not attempted to persuade the Spanish General that he was bound to be beaten. Captain Chadwick in his view, and urged that the Spanish General should be impressed with it.

"General Shafter said, 'If you will write a letter to the Spanish General explaining your views of the matter I will willingly sign it, and we will see what effect it will have on the Spanish commander.' Upon Chadwick sat down and wrote the letter, which I will now read to you.

"General Shafter signed the letter, without change, and sent it to the Spanish General, and hostilities ceased."

"His version of Admiral Sampson differs from what was published at the time, when General Shafter represented as urging upon General Toral the futility of holding out, since the result was not in and advising the Spanish General to surrender and save useless slaughter of his men. The facts asserted by Admiral Sampson to be a part of the records of the Bureau of Navigation and to have been taken from the records.

JUSTIN M. KUNKLE, Editor New Dominion.

HELD UP IN PARK ROW

Men Attack Henry Schwoon in a Post Office Arch.

A well dressed man, who said his name was John Hennessey, thirty-two years old, and who refused to give his address, was locked up in the Park row police station last night by Policeman Schmidt on a charge of attempted highway robbery.

The complainant in the case was Henry Schwoon, a twine and paper bag merchant at No. 200 Bleecker street.

Policeman Schmidt had a lively chase after Hennessey, who dodged into the Post Office, and, running through till he came to a door near Wall street, ran into Park row and jumped aboard a mail car and then climbed on the cable car ahead, jumped off that and then leisurely walked down Park row, just as if nothing unusual had happened. But the policeman had kept his eye on the fugitive and soon caught him.

As Mr. Schwoon was about to enter a cafe at the corner of Ann street and Park row sometime before, Hennessey sidled up to him and the two were soon in conversation. Schwoon invited his new friend to drink, and the two men entered the cafe and indulged several times.

After leaving the place they walked across Park row and stood on the corner near the south end of the Post Office. Here a third man, said to be a friend of Hennessey, joined the others, and Hennessey, quick as a flash, thrust his hands into the hip pocket of Schwoon, in one of which he had seen Schwoon place his well filled wallet.

At this moment Hennessey's friend, who had closed in, struck Schwoon several blows under the chin, knocking his head up, but as Hennessey drew Schwoon's wallet from his pocket the latter grabbed it with one hand and with the other caught Hennessey, and Schwoon and several others identified the prisoner, who was locked up.

Hennessey's friend escaped through the crowd, but Hennessey himself ran into the south end of the Post Office. He was seen by Schmidt, who followed him, never losing sight of him, and finally captured him. He was brought back to where Schwoon was rearranging his clothing, and Schwoon and several others identified the prisoner, who was locked up.

Hennessey said that he had been with "Tom" Sullivan and other politicians in the Astor House, but this could not be verified. He had a silver watch and ten dollars in his pockets.

The holdup occurred in one of the arches of the Post Office on Park row, in full view of hundreds of passers-by.

Died of Heart Disease in Broadway.
Ferdinand Van Sicken, sixty-two years old, of No. 1403 Pacific street, Brooklyn, died of heart disease in Broadway, at Leonard street, yesterday. When Mr. Van Sicken fell Policeman Flanagan summoned an ambulance from Hudson street hospital. The man was dead before it arrived. Van Sicken was employed as a traveling salesman by T. W. Weller & Co., of No. 250 Broadway, and was just returning to go out on the road for the Fall season.

REBELLIOUS GIRLS AGAIN WRECK THEIR HOME.

Another Wild Outbreak Occurs in the House of Refuge at Hudson.

Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The inmates of the House of Refuge for Women in this city became rebellious again last evening and broke to fragments all the window glass that had just been reset after their riot of last Sunday. They even tore the sashes from their fastenings.

The screams of the women could be heard in this city. They fought the sheriff's deputies, who are guarding the property, and the guards had to handle some of them roughly before they were subdued. The most violent were chained to the floors or confined in the yard.

The water pipe in one cottage was broken and the floors flooded. The Board of Managers will meet to-day to discuss the situation.

ANDREW CARNEGIE DEPRECATES THE WAR.

He Speaks at the Corner Stone Laying of the Library Which He Has Presented to Dumfries, in Scotland.

Dumfries, Scotland, Oct. 13.—Upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Free Library presented to Dumfries by Andrew Carnegie to-day, the donor received the freedom of the town.

In replying to an address, Mr. Carnegie said man had only begun the work of civilization while he employed human means of killing his fellow men—often fellow Christians—to settle national disputes.

REPUBLICANS NAME A WOMAN.

Miss Bertha E. H. Berbeck to Run for School Commissioner in Westchester County.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District met at White Plains yesterday to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner. Stuart Baker and Jacob Miller, of Sing Sing, were applicants for the honor. At the convention the name of Bertha E. H. Berbeck, a school teacher of Hastings, was proposed. After several ballots had been taken all the delegates suddenly became silent, and Miss Berbeck was nominated.

This is the first time a woman has run for the position in this county.

GIRL STRANGELY MISSING.

Lena Kaymer, of No. 228 Henry street, has been missing from her home since last Thursday.

She is nineteen years old and was employed by the Royal Metal Company, at No. 118 to 126 Walker street. She left her home to go to work on Tuesday morning. She did not reach her employers, who received a postal card, written in a fine hand, stating she was ill.

Yesterday her father got a postal card to the same hand. This stated that she was well and expected to be home to-day. Her parents say she could not write English. The police have sent out a general

KIPLING IS "WITH THE GOVERNMENT."

Letter from the Post Read at a Public Meeting in Brighton.

London, Oct. 13.—At Brighton this evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the South African Association in support of the Government. The meeting hall was crowded, over three thousand persons being present in consequence of the report that Mr. Rudyard Kipling would speak. The audience, before the addresses were begun, sang patriotic songs.

The chairman, Lord Talbot, at the outset read the following letter from Mr. Kipling: "I see the papers have generously credited me with the intention of speaking at your meeting, but, as I pointed out when the association did me the honor to invite me, public speaking is entirely out of my way."

"I need not say I am entirely in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and realize our country's obligation at this crisis to support Her Majesty's Government unreservedly. Their demand, I take it to be, is for equal rights for all white men, from the Cape to the Zambesi; their aim the establishment of a republic instead of an oligarchy, and the rendition of a new and regenerate Transvaal, governed under equal laws, formed in open council by free men, neither corrupted nor coerced, representing every interest in the land. These things are good and desirable, and I recognize that it is the duty of each one of us, according to his abilities, to work toward their attainment."

"With every wish for the thorough success of the meeting, I am, yours sincerely, 'RUDYARD KIPLING.'"

The audience greeted the reading of the letter with hearty cheers.

WALTER HOWARD WEDS.

Journal War Correspondent Marries Miss J. L. Newman in Atlanta, Ga.

Walter Howard, the well-known war correspondent of the Journal, married, on Wednesday, Miss Isabel Lawson Newman, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William Trustlow Newman, at No. 54 Forest avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Howard secured the exclusive account for the Journal of the first bombardment of the Santiago forts during the late war. With the dispatch boat Simpson he was in every naval action that took place off Santiago, where the enemy's Mauser bullets often struck his boat.

After the war he held the position of city editor on the Journal, and afterward became its correspondent in London. His health compelled him to return to this country, and he went back to his home in Georgia, where he has improved greatly.

Plague Increases at Oporto.

Oporto, Oct. 13.—Ten new cases of bubonic plague were reported to-day.

BATTLE NOW RAGING; 3,000 BRITISH ENGAGED.

General Sir George Stewart White's Force Met the Free State Invading Army Fifteen Miles from Ladysmith, and Fierce Fighting Began—English Reported as Confident of Victory.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 13.—The Orange Free State force has come down through Van Reenen's Pass with eleven guns. A battle now rages.

General Sir George Stewart White has eleven guns and 3,000 men and is sanguine of success.

General White, with a strong column composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, accompanied by General Sir Archibald Hunter, left Ladysmith before daylight and moved out toward Actonhoms to reconnoitre. Actonhoms lies fifteen miles southwest of Ladysmith on Venters Spruit, only twenty miles from Tintwa Pass.

General White's object was not only to reconnoitre, but also to test the mobility and efficiency of his men. He encountered the enemy near there.

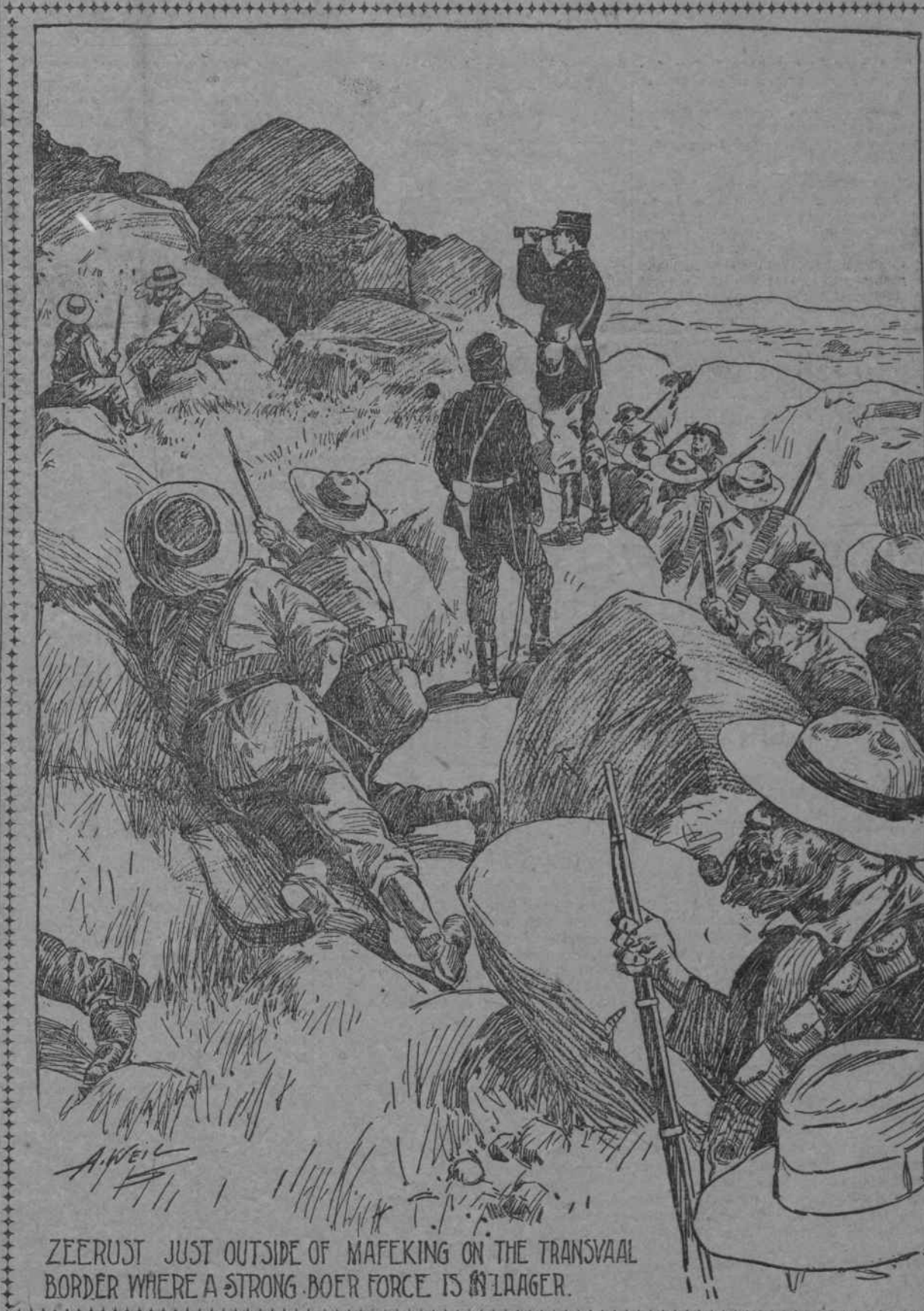
Mr. Dawson, station agent at Albeitina, forty-five miles from here, has arrived. He reports that the Boers took possession of the station and sent him over the border with a message that the Free State forces were coming on and would be in Ladysmith to-night.

British reinforcements are arriving and the British troops are all well and in good spirits. The weather is fine.

The Boers who were on the southern slope of Biggarsberg have entered Natal through Brandon Pass. Railway agents and all Britishers from Charlestown, Newcastle and other places north have come in safety. Agents from towns on the Harrismith line have also arrived.

The line north of Newcastle was destroyed before they left.

Three trains filled with refugees passed south last night. They report seeing large numbers of Boers sweeping down. Oliver Davis, just in from Ingogo, reports Boers in great force there.



ZEERUST JUST OUTSIDE OF MAFEKING ON THE TRANSVAAL BORDER WHERE A STRONG BOER FORCE IS IN LAAGER.

Boers "in Laager" at Zeerust, Almost Within Sight of Mafeking.

At Mafeking, in British Bechuanaland, are Colonel Baden-Powell and his command of 600 men, threatened, if not already attacked, by 2,000 Boers, under Commandant Cronje, the fierce general who stopped the Jameson raid. The Boer camp is in the Transvaal just across the border from Bechuanaland.

REPORTED FIGHT AT MAFEKING.

Col. Baden-Powell's Gallant Six Hundred Said to Have Repulsed Boers.

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Capetown, Oct. 13.—Many rumors are current of an attack upon Mafeking by the Boers and a repulse of the attacking force by Colonel Baden-Powell and his devoted 600.

The wires to Mafeking are down,

and hence there is no means of obtaining confirmation of these reports.

Nothing has been heard of Colonel Plumer, who is in command of a small force of British north of Mafeking.

The general plan of the British seems to be to hold Ladysmith on the eastern border and Kimberley on the western border, and to make no aggressive movement until the arrival of the army corps now on the way to South Africa.

The forces of the Orange Free State have been placed under the command of Evert Grobler, a general thirty-five years old.

CHICAGO BEEF ORDERED FOR ENGLISH TROOPS.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—British soldiers will eat American corned beef in the Transvaal, and it will be furnished by Chicago packers. Orders for something like one million pounds were received in Chicago yesterday. Two hundred thousand pounds will be furnished by the Libby, McNeill & Libby Co., and the rest will be divided by two other firms, Armour & Co. and Swift & Co.

For more than a year the Chicago packers have been unable to sell to the English Government any large quantities of meat owing to the cheaper prices which were offered in Australia. Now, it is believed, the supply from that quarter has been exhausted.

William F. Burrows, superintendent of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Co., when seen at his residence to-night, said: "We received a small order from the English Government this afternoon. It is an order for corned beef, and will amount to about 200,000 pounds. We expect more orders in the near future."

SITUATION JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Fear of the English Is That the Boers May Hem Them in North of Ladysmith.

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Ladysmith, Natal, Oct. 13.—The burgers from the Orange Free State who invaded Natal are marching direct upon Ladysmith, the advanced base of the British in this part of the country.

The outposts of the two forces are already in sight of each other. A battle is imminent.

The British forces here number 3,000.

The Boers from the Transvaal who entered Natal through Laing's Nek are still north of Glencoe, moving southward slowly toward the outposts of Dundee and Glencoe.

Newcastle and the whole country north of Glencoe have been abandoned by the British and deserted by the residents.

The force at Dundee will move to Glencoe if it has not already made the move.

The British concentrated at Glencoe are in great peril, the Transvaal Boers approaching from the north and the Free State burgers cutting off communication from the south.

The main column of the force moving southward from the Transvaal is said to consist of 10,000 men, and smaller forces are marching in lines parallel with the main body.

CECIL RHODES HAD A NARROW COUPE.

He Got into Kimberly After War Began, and Says He Feels Safe.

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Kimberley, Oct. 13.—Cecil Rhodes ran the risk of capture by Boers in coming here. The train was delayed by a slight accident, and he passed Modder River three hours after the ultimatum expired.

The Boer party was only five miles distant, and their spies were actually on the platform. Rhodes lay low and escaped recognition, otherwise his capture would have been easy. Rhodes is staying at Sanitorium here. The grounds are defended by sandbag fortifications guarded by troops, as it is an important position.

He rides everywhere, and says he feels as safe as in Piccadilly. He intends staying until the trouble is finished, and doesn't believe the